ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Our English, Egyptian, China, and Japan Correspondence.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Forces and the Chinese Importalists.

Interesting from the Japan Squadron.

THE BUROPEAN WAR.

AFFAIRS ON THE DANUBE, AND BLACK AND

BALTIC SEAS.

No News of any Important or Decisive Event.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON, CORN AND

The Interview Between the Emperor of

Austria and King of Prussia.

Temporary End of the Greek Insurrection. &c., &c., &c.

The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. Wast. arrived at this port at six o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool at five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th instant. She fell in with an iceberg in lat. 48, lon. 46 to 49. Our thank are due to Capt. Wm. H. Townsend, purser of the Atlantic, for late papers, and for interesting notes of the

The passage of the Atlantic was as remarkable for its freedom from storm and discomfort as for its brevity. The passengers, at dinner, on the last day out, held a convivial meeting, at which the following toasts, interspersed with appropriate songs, &c., were proposed by the chairman, R. H. Winslow, Esq., and warmly responded to by the ladies and

1. The President of the United States. Music—"Star spangled banner." Chorus by all.

2. The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Music—"God save the Queen." Chorus by all.

3. Captain James West, his chief engineer and officers, and the good steamer Atlantic—The first skiffut, cautious, and always watchful in danger; the latter as staunch as wood and iron can make her. Music—"Life on the ocean ware."

on the ocean wave."

4. The U. S. Mail Steamship Company—May the enterprise find a profitable return.

5. The homes we have left, and the homes we are approaching—Their sweet memories brighten as we near our deatined haven. Music—"Sweet home." Chorus by

6. Woman—Our hope, our guiding star, and our chief joy in life; we love her, and can't help it. Music—"Let the teast be dear woman." Among the passengers by the Atlantic is Richard I. Winslow, Esq., of the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this city. Mr. Winslow is the bearer of despatches from our legations at Pa-

ris and London, to the government at Washington. He is also the bearer of a most appropriate and well-deserved present, from a very large number of of the working classes of Great Britain, to Captain Ingraham, of the United States Navy, as a mile of their esteem for his gallant conduct at Smyrna, in protecting Kozzta from the Austrian authorities. We learn that the fund with which was proenred this valuable and interesting token, was raised by a peny subscription among the workmen of the kingdom, to which many thousands contributed. It consists of a large-sized, gold doublecased pocket chronometer, in a neat mahogany case; on the back

Presented to Captain Ingrabam, of the United States Navy, by some thousands of the British working classes, for his noble conduct, in rescaling Koszta, the Hungarian refugee, from the Austrian authorities. April, 1854. The chronometer is accompanied with an ad

dress, beautifully engrossed and framed. At the head of this paper is a beautiful drawing of the American flag, with an anchor supporting it. The address

The London Standard states that the British war teamship Encounter and the United States sloop of war Plymouth were engaged in the attack on the imperialist forces at Shanghae, on April 4. On board the Plymouth, George McCorkle was killed and four others were wounded severely. Captain ish, was dangerously wounded. The victors captured two twelve, four six, and four eight pound guns. As yet we have no detailed account of the engige-

There is nothing later from the Baltic, Black Sea, or Turkey. No important intelligence is expected until the end of June.

The Paris Moniteur contains a despatch from Admiral Hamelin, dated May 23, respecting Circassian operations. Anapa had not been captured.

The Austrian Correspondent states that the meet ing of the Austrian and Prussian monarchs furanother proof that the interests of Germany and Europe will be cared for in the war now waged by Russia against Turkey. This article is more anti-Russian than anything that has yet appeared in the

ministerial organ. The Vienna correspondent of the London Chro cle says, the result of the interview was satisfactory and perfectly consistent with the avowed policy. No diplomatic note resulted therefrom. The policy of the minor German States formed the chief object

It is reported that on the 8th the Turks in Silistria made a sally, destroyed the approaches of the egers, and filled up the mines before Silistria. fidence of the Russians was visibly declining. They are said to have suffered serious loss on the 3d, by the springing of a Turkish countermine. Russian reports say that Mussa Pachs, com-mander of Sillstria, has been killed by a cannon

in the affair at Karakal, on the 30th of May, as 1,000 killed, 100 wounded, 500 horses taken, and as many killed; they also lost 1,000 muskets, 6 pieces of oan mon, and 115 prisoners. The Turkish loss is not

On the 2d June twenty-two transports had reached Varna with allied troops on board. The Turks

were to make a movement to relieve Silistria about

Friendly relations between Greece and the Western Powers are re-established. Suli and Laki have bmitted to Fund Effendi, the Turkish chief. The

reported Greek victory is said to be a fiction. The correspondent of the London Chronicle telegraphs a report that some English vessels of Beahstab, in Finland, demanded the gun boats beliding there. They were refused entrance into the harbon They took or destroyed the gun boats and a large number of merchant ships, and fired the whirf. Ten thousands barrels of tar, and property to the emount of 300,000 silver rubles were destroyed. This needs confirmation.

There was a revival of the rumor at Constantinople that Russia had indicated to Austria a desire co evacuate the Principalities on condition that the

Powers will re-establish the status quo ante bellum But it is not easy to reconcile this statement with the telegraphed report that the Czar has ancon-ditionally refused the summons of Austria to evacuste the Turkish territory. Another rumor is that Austria has proposed, on certain conditions, to send troops to the Danube. And at a dinner given at Constantinople, May 30, to the Duke of Cambridge, the Austrian Ambassador, in his speech, spoke warmly in favor of the policy of England and

Capt. Gifford, of the captured English steam frigate Tiger, died of his wounds, and was buried at Odessa, by the Russians, with mitary honors, on the 2d of June. The crew of the Tiger had been paid their wages, through the Austrian Consul, and were in a few days to be sent into the interior-the first lieutenant to St. Petersburg, and the other officers to Moscow.

Advices from St. Petersburg say that Russia is about to negotiate a loan in Holland. The Europa arrived at Liverpool on Sunday even-

ing, 11th, at 10 o'clock.

The steamship Indiana, 1,850 tons, the first ship of a new line, is advertised to leave Southampton July 12, fer New York. This line is to be established by the "General Screw Steam Shipping Company," and their steamers will sail every two weeks. Mesors Crorkey & Co., of Southampton, are the agents.

The first detachment of troops for Cuba sailed from Cadiz, June 1, on board the war steamer alella Catolica.

The Vicar of Peterborough, England, has com menced a system of open-air preaching, and announces his intention to persevere in it during the summer months.

Queen Victoria held a levee on the 9th instant, at St. James' palace, when the following official pre sentation took place by the Minister of the United States—Lieutenant-Colonel Dickerson, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor of New York. Admiral Baudin was buried on the 9th with al

the honors of a Marshal of France, and Napoleon sent an autograph letter of condolence to Charles Baudin, the deceased's son. A. Vivien, ex-Minister of Justice and of Public

Works in 1848, died at Paris on the 7th. M. Manguin, who played a leading part in the revolution

Our London Correspondence LONDON, June 13, 1854.

The Ministerial Alterations in England-The In. terview between the King of Prussia and the Em-peror of Austria at Teschen—Probable Results— Retrograde Movement of the Russians—Silistria— The Baltic-The Black Sea-The Theatre of War - The Chinese Revolution - The Crystal Paiace at Sydenham, &c., &c.
The ministerial changes I alluded to in my last

communication have been carried out, and just as I predicted. The Duke of Newcastle is Minister o War, resigning the colonies, which are entrusted to Sir G. Grey. Lord John Russell becomes President of the Council, from which Lord Granville retires Lord Granville accepts the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of Mr. Strutt, who retires. It is reported that Palmerston declined serving as War Minister under Aberdeen. I do not, however, believe that it was officially offered to him Lord John Russell's elevation to the Presidency, ne. cessitates his re-election. He has issued his address to the electors of London, and has found an oppo nent in David Urquhart, who has issued a violent address, accusing the government of corruption and cowndice and connivance with Russia. The elec-tion takes place to-morrow, and Lord John willdoubtless, be re-elected. In his address, Lord John observes :- "The ministers of her Majesty are en gaged in a great struggle. A great military power endeavors to frighten Europe, and pretends to an nul the verdict of the civilized world. We wish an honorable, solid and durable peace. Penetrated with the necessity of carrying on the war, until that port and the continuance of that confidence, which am proud in having enjoyed for thirteen years."

The King of Prussia has returned to Berlin from his interview with the Emperor of Austria, at Teschen. Both monarchs were attended by their foreign ministers. Count Thun, the Austrian envoy at Berlin, and Count Alvensleben, the Prussian Minister at Vienna, were also present. What passed between the sovereigns has not transpired. It will take some time to coze out. The Czar was not represented there, nor was he there incognito, as some persons expected. The result of this conference is said to be favorable to the Western Powers and the first fruit thereof will be, it is said, the mis sion of Gen. Monteuffel, aide-de-camp of the King of Prusaia, to St. Petersburg. He will be the bearer of a note from the Prussian government, supporting the summons recently addressed by Austria to Rus

sia to evacuate the Principalities.

At the same time we learn that the Russians are actually leaving the Principalities, and the head quarters of Prince Paskiewitsch are being removed from Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, to Jassy the capital of Moldavia. This sudden retrograd movement is regarded in some quarters as a reply to the supposed hostile attitude of Austria, and a de monstration against this power. The advance of the allied troops, and the necessity of concentration is probably the real key to the movement. Aban doning her line of battle along the Danube, from opposite Kalefat to the sea, Russia now forms a perpendicular line from Silistria to Jassy, in Mol

The siege of Silistria still continued on the 9th without any great event. It is true there is a re port that the Turks had undermined and blown pr the Russian batteries, killing an immense number This requires confirmation. We hope shortly to Lear of Mussa Pacha having been reinforced from

Sir Charles Napier is craising, with fourteen mer of war, off the Russian port of Sweaborg, the nava port of Helsingfors. Some shots have been ex-

Nothing further has taken place in the Black Sea apt. Giffard, of the Tiger, is dead, as well as his nephew Giffard, who had both his legs shot off. The first lieutenant has been ordered to St. Petersburg. The following is the very latest intelligence received from what may be termed the theatre of

A letter from Serajewo of the 24th uit, in the Monteur, 1839: —The Montenegrins have invaded the district of Catako. Their plan of campaign has been drawn up by Colorel Kowalewski and the Russian officers who are among them. It consists in entering in strong force districts without troops, and in ravaging them, and carriers without troops, and in ravaging them, and carriers of the convoys of provisions and ammunition which are not strongly escorted. The Montenegrins have thus stopped near Nevesim, and at five hours' distance only from Mostar, some convoys of ammunition which they

off the cattle. In this affair, also, the Montenegrins were repulsed, and they left five dead on the ground. The Albanians did not loss a single man.

The Cat Deutsche Pout, of Viesna, of the 8th, says: The siege of Silistria still continues without the occurrence of any important events. The Turks every day make sorties in order to destroy the works of the besiegers. The fort of Abdul Medjid must be taken nefore the fortiess, properly so called, can to attacked by the control to the besieging force. The fort of Abdul Medjid is mounted by to guns, and surrounded by a triple wall in masonry and occupied eight months' constant labor in its construction. On the left of it are two towers, with which it communicates. If the fort were to be taken, the gartism could readily retire into Silistria, by a covered way which leads into the place.

A letter from Beigrasie of the 8th, in the Press of Vienna, says:—All the Russian Consuls and agents in the Principatities, have long since ceased their functions, and there only remain some employees to transact current business. When the Turks entered Lesser Wallacuia, and the communication between Crajowa and Bicharrest was cut off, M. Glaise, the consular agent at Crajowa, went to Peigrade to come to an understanding with the Chevalier Meroni, the Prusain Consul in that place. He has just returned to Crajowa.

The news from Malta comes down to the 7th-The Bey of Tunis has chartered in the port of Valetta several vessels to carry to Varna a Tunisian body of 10,000 men and 18 pieces of artillery. Twenty-two French and English transports, having on board cavalry and artillery, have touched a

By the arrival of the overland mail we have ad. vices from China to the 22d of April. The French and English naval stations at Hong-Kong were making preparations to attack the Russian squadron in the Chinese waters. It would be odd if the first

nsvel engagement took place there.
The journals of Hong Kong of April 22, announce that in all probability the city of Pekin would fall into the hands of the rebels in the course of a fortnight. The life of the Emperor was in danger, he not having fled until the last moment, with an es-cort of 2,000 cavalry collected in faste. The combat between the Europeans and the Imperial troops tefore Shanghai is thus explained:—The Europeana, being insulted and pillaged by those troops which were besieging the town, formed a corps of 300 volunteers, and, accompanied by four pieces of cannon, made a sortie with the insurgents. After a pretty short combat, the Europeans seized on the enemy's camp and artillery, and made an immense booty. The insurrection of Manilla against the Spanish authorities was requiring great efforts for its repression.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham was opened, as announced, on Saturday last, June 10. You will find full accounts in all the Monday papers. It is still in a very unfinished state. The Queen seemed to enjoy the scene exceedingly. The little King of Portugal is rather a handsome fair lad of the Coburg type, and stood at her right hand during the cere mony. In the procession, he walked with the Prin-cess Mary of Cambridge. His brother, the Dake of Oporto, is stouter. They were both in blue uniforms, with broad blue ribbons across their breasts. The Queen was in a blue sitk dress and lace bonnet. Prince Albert in a Field Marshal's uniform. All the ambaseadors were in full dress, with their orders, and all the ministers in blue and gold court dresses. The coup d'wil was magnificent. The transept, and nave, and galleries were thronged with all the elegance and beauty of London, got up in new bonnets and parasols for the occasion. Some of them had

The day was very propitious, but I candidly own that I was glad when it was over. Sitting on a bench from 11 A. M. to 5 P.M. (the Queen arrived at 3), with nothing to lean against, is anything but refreshing. Bands of music played afterwards in the grounds, which command a magnificent panoramic

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

Full particulars of the several engagements which took place before Silistria during the last days o May have not yet been received, but there is no doubt that on May 27, the Russians made another Turks were able to assume the offensive against the besieging army.

Silistria has, however, been defended with great skill and bravery, and,"up to the last date, with success. The Russians since the commencement of the siege bave suffered tremen lous loss, and it is far from unlikely that the fortress may hold out until relieved. Up to May 30, only one English division had left Scutari for Varna. Two thousand English horses were at Constantinople, but the transport ships were delayed by contrary winds, and it was stated that the English commander would not risk his forces against the Russians in the field until he

Omar Pasha was still at Shumla, on the 1st Jun The story of the 90,000 Turks having advanced towards Silistria is not correct, neither is the state ment that Paskiewitch had pushed forward 60,000 Russians on the road to Shumla.

Nothing has been attempted against Rustchuk.

[From the London Times, June 12.]
The latest accounts of the operations before Silistria are decidedly favorable to the Turks. We are not yet in possession of full particulars of the several engagements which took place in the last days of the month of May, but there appears to be no doubt that on the 27th alt. the Russians made another attempt to carry the place by storm in which they that on the 27th alt. the Russians made another attempt to carry the place by storm, in which they were repulsed with great loss, and that on the 30th the Turks were able to assume the offensive against the besieging army. It is stated that information has been received by the government from Admiral Dundse that the garrison had succeeded in countermaing the Russian engineers to such an extent that 5,000 or 10,000 of the assailants had been blown up. If this statement be correct it cannot fall to be verified within a short time by other channels, and it naming the Russian engineers to such an extent that 5,000 or 10,000 of the assailants had been blown up. If this statement be correct the cannot fail to be verified within a short time by other channels, and it may turn out to be no more than a rumor which reached Admiral Dundae at Baltschik, for it was accompanied with some other particulars which are certainly inaccurate. At any rate, however, we may assume with confidence that Silistria has been defended with far greater skill, energy, and success than could be anticipated; that the Russian army has suffered tremendous losses before this place at the outset of the campaign; and that it is by no means improbable that the fortress will be able to hold out until it can be relieved. The result of these operations is so discreditable to the Russian arms, that it must tend to increase the irritation of the Emperor Nicholae, and to render it more than ever unlikely that he will accede to the demands of Austria, which probably reached St. Petersburg on the same day as the news of this fresh check before Silistria. It is even possible that the loss sustained by that portion of the Russian army which has passed over to the right bank of the Danube is so considerable as to induce Omar Pacha to attack it. But on this point we speak with great hesitation. Down to the 30th of May, the British Light Division, under General Brown, had alone left Scutari for Varna, and we are confident that neither Lord Ragian nor Marshal St. Arnand will expose their troops to field operations against the Russians without their proper complement of artillery and a certain amount of cavalry. About 2,000 horses belonging to the British army had arrived at Constantinople when the latest accounts left, but the transports have been retarded by contrary winds. The military authorities must be fully aware of the enormous importance of an adequate force of artillery—an arm in which British armies are too commonly weak: and we should certainly learn with satisfaction that the whole artillery force of

isters for Teschen, on the frontier of the Saxon and Austrian dominions, where the two sovereigns have just met. When this interview took place it appears to have been already known at Berlin, from some previous communication with St. Peter aburg, that the last Austrian demand for the evacuagition of the Principalities would be rejected as soon as made, and it is surmaned that the object of the King of Prussia in having recourse to this personal appeal to the Emperor of Austria was to deprecase the results which have been not obscurely hiuted at in the Austrian communication to the Court of Russia. The King of Prussia has islatered himself, and may continue to flatter himself, that he is to play the part of a great pacificator in this crisis, though in reality he has played, and still continues to play, no higher part than that of subsitern accomplice of Russian aggression. But the young Emperor Francis J seeph, who had the spirit and the firmness to resist, in the month of September has, all the influence and the seductions of the Czar Nicholas, is not likely to fall in this present mouth of John under the purelle contrivuances of Frederick William of Prussia. We trust that he will continue to uphold the interests of Germany and the cause of Europe with a higher and a stronger hand, and we certainly do not anticipate or apprehend that the Austrian government will turn aside from the course it has thus far stendil, pursued under any remonstrance that Prussia on address to it. On the contrary, we are not without hopes that the ascendancy of a more robust character and a more settled policy will make itself felt even by the King of Prussia in this interview, for, if the conduct of the Emperor Francis Joseph in the present emergency be worthy of the imposial position which he falls, it will place him for penhaps the next half century at the head of German interests and of Central Europe.

The present state of sfallrs becomes every day more intolerable to Germany and to head as a principal in it, these enormous exp

A corps of dragoons are ordered to advance by forced marches into Moldavia. Gen. Soltikoff has been killed before Silistria, as was also, on the 29th, Lieut, Gen. Sylvan, who fell bravely at the head of his troops. Gen. Luders continues sick, but retains

A despatch from Vienna, published in the Paris Moniteur, says :- The statement of the removal of Prince Paskiewitch's headquarters to Jassy is confirmed by all the news from the frontier. The report

firmed by all the news from the frontier. The report of the concentration, in Moldavia, of the Russian corps which was marching to the Danube, appears to be equally authentic.

These new measures seem to afford an answer to Austria's movements on the frontier of Transylvania. It is stated positively that Prince Gortschakoff will retain the command in chief of all the troops on the right bank of the Danube.

The Paris Monitour says:-We learn by telegraph from Vienna, that according to information transmitted to that capital by the telegraph from Czer novitz, in the Bukovina, an unexplained movement was taking place in the Russian army; the corps, which were marching southwards, beyond Jassy, were ordered, it seems, to retrograde to the north as far as Tirgu Formos, in the direction of the Bukowitch are also removed, it is said, to Jassy, and the Prince himself was expected by the 11th or 13th, in the capital of Moldavia with all his staff. This intelligence was published on the evening of his intelligence was published on the evening of oth in the (official) Austrian Correspondenz.

OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE BALTIC SEA.

The following is telegraphed from Berlin: Brobestadt Torned, on the north of the Gulf of Bronestact Torned, on the north of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been cannonaced with success.

From Stockholm, June 7, it is stated that Admiral Napier, with nine screw ships-of-the-line, was off Sweaborg on the 4th of June. The rest of the fleet was cruising in the neighborhood. They could descry the Russian fleet, about ten line of-battle ships, at anchor behind the batteries. Admiral Corry was advancing with his soundron.

was crusing in the neighborhood. They could descry the Russian fleet, about ten line of-battle ships, at anchor behind the batteries. Admiral Corry was advancing with his squadron.

The ice at Archangel broke up on May 12th.

A private letter states that the Russian government has notified the ship owners of Finland that they can save their ships from capture by taking out Prussian papers, which will be granted on application at Prussian ports.

A correspondent of the London Times, dating "off Helsingfors" on June 5th, says:—The navigation of the Gulf of Finland under the most favorable state of the weather, is attended with difficulty, especially for ships of great draught of water. At the present time it is rendered more hazardous from the fact of the Russians having removed the various buoys and beacons which denoted the usual channels. As an instance of one of the impediments which the enemy has thrown in the way of the safe progress of the fleet up the Gulf of Finland, it may be cited that the lighthouse on the island of Hango, which is situate at the northwestern entrance of the gulf, has been pulled down, and the usual marks for veesels entering the roadsteads have been removed. Throughout the whole length of the gulf similar proceedings have been adopted by the enemy, but which, however, will not have the effect intended. By sending in advance two or three small steamers to take soundings and bearings, the large ships will be able to shape a safe course to Sweaborg, and thence to the vicinity of Cronstadt. No further bombardment of the forts commanding Hango Udde has taken place. Their complete destruction would have been easily effected, but attended with no advantage. The fortresses of Sweaborg mount 500 guns of large calibre, one-half of which, it is stated, could be brought to bear on any ships attempting to pass through the narrow channel to the harbor of Helsingtors. In the garrison are several thousand artillerymen, and it appears to be the opinion of those who have given the subject much serious

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

A considerable portion of the combined fleet in the Black Sea had left their cruising ground off Se bastopol, and had gone to transport troops from Constantinople to Varna. A few steamers were still on the Cfrcassian coast.

Aomiral Dundas has telegraphed to his government that the Russian authorities have voluntarily permitted all French and English merchant ships to

The London Gazette, of the 13th inst., publishes the following dispatches relating to the action of a portion of the fleet on the Circassian coast:—

PRESENT STATE OF THE FORTS ON THE COASTS OF

PRESENT STATE OF THE FORTS ON THE COASTS OF CHICASSIA AND GEORGIA.

BRITANNIA, off Bairschik, May 25, 1854.

Sir—I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admirally that the Mogacor arrived restorday from Redout Kaleh, on the coast of Georgia, haring left sir lemmed Lyons with the Agamemon, Charlemagne, Sampson and Highflyer there, on the 20th inst., and in one of the critical sir Lemmed Lyon's official diameters, which shall be forwardes assoon as I get them; but the result of his movements appears to be, that from the critical of the Sen of Anold 1. the Turkish A latter because in the reast for the sent of the coast have been captured, as noted in my letter No. 214.

All the places were evacuated, and the forts and material mere or less cestroyed (many of the gans, hip sever, being serviceable), except Redout Kalch and Pott, from which the Russian soldiers were driven by the dre of the French and English ships and they we e then garris weed by a battalton or Turkish soldiers, who, with three toldy places, had been previously embarked on board our vivele at St. Nicolal (Chefactil.) The Russians, about 70 Ver 800 mes, are supposed to have give in the direction of Kutais, where also the garrison of Suchum Kalch, 2,00 or 3,040, is expected to have directed its march. The tampoon in our the const. and last uight the sanpared and two ruckish steamers left for R-dout Kalch with sture, aumanition, and 200 or 2-0 Chrosmans.

I am impry to say that there is an appearance of more unity and stronger feeling among the different tribus against the Russians.

J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-telmiral.

Agammenou, at Russur Kalks, May 21, 1854.

with the exception of the stronginide of Anapa and sojik Kasha, near the Griman, that the Emperor Nicholas
exempted from the goveral abancsement two montings.

2. The Suchum Kaleh I learned that the Russians were
still in possession of Redoub Kaleh, and that they attached great importance to maintaining to-messives there
as long as possible, in order to forward to tack samy at
kuitale a large quantity of annumition and stores still in
the magashes, and at the same time to intercept the
e num micration of Selfan Paoles at this critical juncture,
and prevent his occupation of so favorable a port for the
in roduction of supplies.

3. He squadron lett Sachum Kaleh on the morning of
the lith, and as we passes Redout Kalen we observed
a tory of about a thousand intia ry under arms, and
that the feed of the same state of the same and in
the resecuty the place on our disappearing, and if therefore
to went on with the squadron as fast an possible to
flucture, in hopes of inducing the general commanding there to also me with a sufficient number to occupy
and maintain the place, after we about that commanding there to also me with a sufficient number to occupy
and maintain the place, after we about the search of the intermination has placed, at my dispension but there
occupy out of it with our guns. He seat an express to
Relm Facta, whose epply arrived out you the folios sing
morning, and who placed at my dispension but attact
to a lacerity I there never seen surpassed.

4. Acts the shire who are dissubarded, under course of the
same time a summon the search of the squar ron with
a degree of allowing the flucture of the place of the streach of the same time a summon
actely embarded on board the ships of the squar ron with
a degree of allowing the flucture of the same time a summon
actely embarded on board the ships of the squar ron
of the flucture and the search of the squar ron
of the same time a summon to the squarion, and synelf,
under cover of flag of truce, and in duarged the store
of the same ships of the

and responsibility of the day devolved as he had he management of the embarcation and disembarcation of the troops.

9. Yesterday and to day working parties from the combined squadron have been assisting the Turks in putting the place in a good state of defence, and I am highly pleased with the quantity of work they have accomplished; but, as the Russians are probably not far distant, I think it would not be prudent to leave the Turkish garrison without some support. I therefore venture to consider it your pleasure that, on my quitting this anchorage to night in the further execution of your orders, the Sampson should be left behind for that purpose; and I caclose a copy of the instructions I have given to Captain Jones.

10. I have also the honor to enclose the copy of a latter which the Viccoria of Chabannes and I have additional states.

10. I have also the honor to enclose the copy of letter which the Vicomte de Chabannes and I have dressed to the Muchir Selim Pacha; and I have dree Captain Jones to draw his attention to Poti and Agys the dependencies of Rodout Kaleh, which were also on fire by the enemy on the evening of the 19th inst. have, &c., BEMUND LYONS, Rear-Admiral

on fire by the enemy on the evening of the 19th inst. I bave, &c.,

EDMUND LYONS, Rear-Admiral.

AGAREMON, at Baltschik, May 28, 1854.

Sin:—With reference to my letters of the 17th and 21st just., Nos. 20 and 21, I feel that my report of the visit of the allied squadron under my orders to the coast of Circassia would be very incomplete if I were not to relate that we were everywhere welcomed as deliverers by the remarkable race by whom it is peopled.

2. The weather was one and the water deep, so we approached very near the land, and always by daylight; and as we opened each beautiful valley, with our English and French colors dying, the Circassims flooded to thejecach, and testified their joy by firing muskets and waving flags and handkerchiefs.

3. On landing at the principal places the nativ s assisted us out of our beats, and, after giving expression to their delight for a few minutes, formed a circle around us, preserving the most perfect order, while their chiefs came Iorwaru and radressed the Vicomre de Chabannes and me, spesking finently and sensibly, and with an air of self-esteem, which, combined with their handsome and lofty mien and their manner of carrying their weapons, was exceedingly striking. They invariably said, that while they turned towards England and France with gratitude and admiration, as instruments in the hands of Providence for delivering them from their invaders, they confessed that they considered it the just reward for their patriotism and contancy.

4. They are certainly a fine, intelligent race, and I can readily believe them to be second to none in desultory mountain warfare.

EDMUND LYONS, Rear-Admiral.

In consequence of the above action the Circassians

In consequence of the above action the Circassians are now masters of all the forts and fortified places which border the coast of their country. Suchum Kaleh, abandoned by the Russians, is occupied by the Kalen, abandoned by the Russians, is occupied by the Mingrelians. Schamyl has lately taken possession of Usurghet, an important fortress garrisoned by ten thousand Russians, who, after great loss, were compelled to abandon it, with a vast amount of provisions and munitions of war. Schamyl was marching with sixty thousand men against Teffis, and he will not then be more than twenty-four hours' distant from the capital of the Russian possessions in Georgia.

Col. Manduit, an old officer of Charles X.'s body guard, has been sent by the Emperor Napo a special mission to Schamyl.

guard, has been sent by the Emperor Napoleon on a special mission to Schamyl.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA.

[From the Bengal Hurkaru.]

A report has been brought from the Straits by the Fekin that the Russian fleet was off Singapore, and a facetious gentleman adds that it is on the way to Calcutta. A contemporary tells us that the 'Czar's squadron in the eastern seas "consists of four or five ships—the largest a sixty gun frigate, the smallest an eighteen gun corvette." "The squadron," he thinks, "should be looked after, if there be any means of doing so without danger."

We certainly agree with our contemporary that the Russian ships should be looked after, but we do not consider that any thought should be had regarding the danger. Itisk must attend such an operation, which, we feel protty well sure, will be undertaken if the Muscovite vessels be really moving in this direction, but we doubt if they would sail towards India, or even towards Europe, with a view of escaping into the Baltic. If safety be their object, they would better secure it by turning their prows towards the north-east, and seeking shelter in some port in the Czar's Asiatic or American possessions—probably Okotsk, from which place we believe the squadron alluded to has come.

As for the "means of chastising, dispersing, or capturing these ships," should the squadron keep the sea and wage war against our mercantile shipping and commerce, we cannot admit that the English Admiral does not possess them, and it strikes as that he is preparing for the srial by ordering the Winchester down from China to Singapore, where he has already the Ranid and Rattler along, the latter a screw steamer. The Spartan and the Lily are also expected, and with these five vessels under his command we do not taink that a British admiral will be detered by any considerations of danger from looking after the Russian squadror. Car allies, the French have several vessels in the Okon and a sea and the East Inda Company can furnis', both accuments and do

be ascertained at once, and its motions narrow's

watched.

As some of our mercantile friends may still be anxious upon this ubject, we give a list of waat we believe to be British sbips of war in the Eastern Winchester, frigate. Comus

A tigator 26 Styx, do 6
Bit term 17 Serpent 17
Cice yetra 26
The above shows a force of fifteen vessels, mounting 24's guns. We have omitted the Fox, frigate, and H times, steamer, being under the impression that they have been relieved. Besides these there are veome has dozen vessels on the australian station, and others at the Cape. The East India Company has about twenty armed steamers, and a dozen sashing vessels, which, though all small, might still do son a good service. Under these streamstances, discretion would be the best part of valor with the Russians, at dwe hall be surprised to hear that they have not made there sives scarce.

The rumore valvent of the East an aquadron of Sin, spere apputars to have caused some seasution a reformed leads that a position to diovernment on the laft of the matemitic community is contemplated paying that armed steamers should be adequately equipped and depatched, for the protection socially of vessels employed in the trade with China. There are already, as we remarked the other day, everall war steamers of the floyal Navy on the Indian station; and these would dout less be sufficient for curoing the appetite of the Russian squadron for "prizes." Nevertheless, for the sake of public confidence it would perhaps be advisable to detach one or more of surver steamers, either from Bombay or this Presidency, to patrol the watery highways of the Bay of Bengul and give timely information of any clanisation may be prepared to takendwantage of news of the declaration of war, which will doubtless arrive is Calcutta before it reache-the Russian commodors.

(Extract of a l-tier dated Galouta, April 28, 1854.)

We beg to bring to the attention of the committee for

Carcutta before it reaches the Russian commonous.

(Extract of a better dated Galeutta, April 28, 1844).

We begt to bring to the notice of the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyds, the caproceed attace of the castern trade. The British vessels of war in theases are tow, and of small size By the last atcamer from Europe one we have intelligence of a Russian aquadron of considerable force being in the neighborhood of the port, awaiting, it is supposed, intelligence from Europe of a declaration of war.

Agents for Lioyd's, and the Livergoot Association of Underwriters. Captain G. A. Halsted, R. N., Secretary Lloyd's.

Agents for Lloyd's, and the Liverpool Association of Underwriters.

Captain G. A. Halsted, R. N., Secretary Lloyd's.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

[From the London Times, June 14.]

The conference of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, at the eartle of Teschen, naturally continues to excite in the highest degree they currosity and the selicitude of every cabinet in Europe, for, although nothing can yet be known with certainty as to the results of this interview, it is evident that the German Powers are now about to take a determination of the utmost con-equence to the public interests of the world. The Emperor of Russia has been called upon, in pursuance of the principles adopted in all the protocols of Vienna and in the treaty of Berlin, to evacuate the Principles; and we can now consider the eventual course of action of the German Powers, whether he yields to this summons or whether he rejects it. Should he reject it, as would seem to be the more probable of these alternatives, little doubt can be entertained that the Court of Vienna is resolved and prepared to enforce by arms those conditions which the Western Powers are already contenuing for, and which Austria herself has uniformly declared to be the fixed and indispensable object of her policy.

When Count Orloff was informed, during his short mission to Vienna, of the nature and extent of the concessions required of his master, he replied that to render this war of Russia against Turkey impossible, and that Austria herself might as well declare war as exact them. Undoubtedly, the object of Austria, as well as the political strength of Europe. The latest intelligence from Vienna represents that the Russian staff, acting no doubt under orders from St. Petersburg, is already altering the disposition of the Russian armics in the manner which was long ago pointed out by us as the inevitable result of the warlike attitude of Austria. The divisions advancing southward to the Danube by Volhynia, Podolia, and Mold

ornance result of the warling actitude of Austria. The divisions advancing southward to the Danube by Volhynia, Podolia, and Moldavia are stopped in their march, so as to confront the Austrian armies of Gallicia, the Bukowina, and Transylvania, which command their right fiank and their line of march, while a still larger force, belonging to the lat and 2d divisions of the Russian army, and reinforced by five regiments of Gronadiers, threatens the Austrian frontier to the northeast from the kingdom of Poland. These preparations for active hostilities against Austria are accompanied, as is well known at Vienna, by secret attempts of Russian agents in the south Slavonian provinces, and even in Italy, to excite disaffection and rebellion against the Austrian government. On both sides, therefore, the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburghave taken measures against one another which are not of a nature to be forgiven. Austria has thrown between Russia and her intended prey an army whose mere presence on the frontier is momenharisaing to Prince Paskiewitsch than the allied forces he has to encounter beyond the Danube; Russia, on the other hand, seriously threatens the territories of Austria by her armies in the field, while she secretly assails the integrity of the empire by encouraging those revolutionary schemes which the Emperor Nicholas was wont to prosectibe as the most dangerous and dishonorable weapon of political warfare. Under these circumstances the reestablishment of peace by the mere acceptance of conditions tendered to the Czar by the other Powers appear to us to be highly impr. bable.

But let it be supposed, for the sake of argument, that Russia does accede to these conditions, as far at least as the evacuation of the Principalities is concerned. Would that be a sufficient or satisfactory solution of the present crisis in the eyes even of the German Powers? We trust that they are by this time too strongly impressed by the magnitude of this danger to themselves and to Europe to be ennanred by an solid and

do not secure all the essential points at fasne in this quarrel.

If, indeed, the policy of the German Strates were governed by the spirit and the foresight of Frederick the Great or of Maria Threesa, we should venture to hope that their measures would not stop here. For the first time since the partition of Poland, a rupture appears 1/20 be imminent between the three Northern Quarta which shared in that transaction. Let Austria and Frussia ask themselves what they be see gained by it. Let them review the diploma at the comment when Alexander appounded his it tention to availablined of the position in which he atood, and to annex the Duchy of Warsaw, the tention to availablined of the position in the pulcy extension and questionable advantage of such provinces as Galliola to Austria of Forch 1/20 prussia, the evident that the practical result of the partition has been to advance